

The

Hong

Kong

Daily

Press.

No. 9464 第四百四十九號

日七月三十日四時半

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1888.

五周年

號七十二月四英港香

PRICE \$2⁵⁰ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 26. ANTON, German steamer, 356, E. Arrebo, Pukhol 23rd April, and Hoihow 25th. General—WEISLER & Co.

April 26. PROMETHEUS, British steamer, 1,507 J. R. Webster, London 11th March, and Singapore 20th April. General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

April 26. PEKING, German steamer, 803, G. Heimann, Bangkok 21st April, Rice—SIMSEN & Co.

April 26. YOUNG STAM, Siamese barque, 750, Kock, Bangkok 23rd March, General—MASTER.

April 26. FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,533, Ched. Whampoa 26th April, General—M. S. N. Co.

April 26. YANGTZE, German steamer, 814, Tsinming, Whampoa 26th April. General—SIMSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
26TH APRIL.

Dardoush, British str., for Singapore.
Prometheus, British str., for Shanghai.
Dando, British str., for Haiphong.
Halas, British str., for Swatow.
Independent, German str., for Takao.

DEPARTURES.

April 26. AUGUSTE, German bk., for Bangkok.
April 26. ACTIV, Danish str., for Hoihow.
April 26. CRUSADER, British str., for Saigon.
April 26. OXUS, French str., for Europe.
April 26. FOURENS, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Anton, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—2 Europeans and 72 Chinese.

Per Prometheus, str., from London, &c.—For Hong Kong—Mr. Harrison, and 500 Chinese from Singapore. For Shanghai—Mrs. Howland and 3 children.

Per Peking, str., from Shanghai—31 Chinese. DEPARTED.

Per Oze, str., from Hongkong—for Saigon.—Dr. Robert, Messrs. Lorain, Lang Kam-Tack, and Ho Kuan—for Singapore—Messrs. El Byrne, Chia Yee and 2 children, Sam Tai and 2 children, Chia Chan Sing and 2 children, Chia Cheung, Chia Ping Kee, Hui Hung, Hu Yuen, Wong Hing, Hui Lung, and 2 others.—Mr. Hoar, Mrs. Swanson, Dr. Blanc, Messrs. J. Rigouze, O. Stewart, F. Ashton, Leyte, and Delmas. From Shanghai—for Saigon.—Mr. Lebore, For Alexandria.—Mr. Dalmatier and infant. For Marseilles—Messrs. Bortigotti and Guerreri. For Kuba—for Marseilles—Mr. Reward.

REPORTS.

The German steamer Peking, from Bangkok 21st April, reports had fresh S.E. breeze and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Prometheus, from London 11th March, and Singapore 20th April, reports had light winds, warm and smooth water from the Canal to port. Called at Penang and Singapore; left port 20th April.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

13. Jason, British str., from Nagasaki.
15. Espana, Spanish str., from Hongkong.
19. Whales, British str., from Taiwan.
19. Taiwan, British str., from Amoy.
19. Amoy, British str., from Amoy.

19. English, British bark, from Chooey.
19. (t) Wappan, British bk., from Chooey.
20. Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
20. Mandelus, British str., from Hongkong.
21. Namao, British str., from Hongkong.

21. Tocan, Chinese str., from Swatow.
21. Tocan, Chinese str., from Amoy.

1883. NOW READY. 1883.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1883.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE)
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX (PLANS, &c., &c.).
ROYAL SOV., PP. 1,200....\$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, RUL. 8vo., \$1.00....\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.
It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for
HONGKONG (Kowloon).
Do. Ladies' Directory Osaka.
Do. Peop. Direct. Yokohama.
Do. Military Forces Yokohama.
MACAO.
CHINA.—
Pakhoi.
Heichow.
Whampoa.
Canton.
Swatow.
Amoy.
Tainan.
Tsinan.
Kuching.
Hawick.
Ichang.
Changking.
Chefoo.
Taku.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Nanking.
Nankin.
Nanking.
Ningpo.
Shanghai.
Chinkiang.
Kiaochow.
Hankow.
Takao.
Hainan.
Nanping.
Haidong, &c.
Hongkong.
Singapore.
Malacca.
Penang.
Takao.
Kampong.
Lamban.
British North Borneo.
COAST OF CHINA.—
Saigon.
Chelon.
Cambodia.
Annam.—
Hainan.
Takao.
Quinhon.
TONQUIN.—
Haiphong.
Hanoi.
Namduan.
Haidong, &c.
Hongkong.
STEAMSHIP SETTLEMENTS,
Singapore.
Malacca.
Penang.
Takao.
Kampong.
Lamban.
British.
United States.
Japanese.
CHINA.—
Officers of the Coasting Steamers of P. & O. S. N. C. Co.
Japan M. S. S. Co.
Indo-China S. N. Co.
Scottish Coal & W. S. C. Co.
Douglas S. S. Co.
Mallacca Coast
China M. S. N. Co.
Steamers.

NAVAL SQUADRONS—
British.
French.
United States.
German.
Chinese Northern.
Japanese.

SHIPPING—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of P. & O. S. N. C. Co.
H. C. & M. S. B. Co.
Indo-China S. N. Co.
Scottish Coal & W. S. C. Co.
Douglas S. S. Co.
Mallacca Coast
China M. S. N. Co.
Steamers.

THE LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains
the names of
FOURTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED
FOREIGNERS

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest
order, the initials as well as the surnames
being alphabetically arranged.

MAPS AND PLANS have been newly
engraved in a superior style and brought up
to date. They now consist of

PLANS OF MERCHANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.

MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

PLAN OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS, VICTORIA.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA CONCESSIONS, SHANGAI.

PLAN OF MANILA.

PLAN OF SAIGON.

PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—

An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Moon of Barometer.

A full Chronology of remarkable events since

the advent of foreigners to China and Japan, with the days on which they fall.

Comparative Table of Money, Weights, &c.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1883.

Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by

the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,

Hongkong, Amoy, and Nanking, and Best Hires.

The APPENDIX consists of

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES

of closely printed matter to which reference is

constantly required by residents and those

having commercial or political relations with the

Countries embraced within the scope of the

CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numer-

ous to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but

NOTES ON TREATIES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, 1842
Tientsin, 1858

“ “ Chefoo, with Additional Article
“ “ Opium Convention, 1860.

France, Tientsin, 1860

“ “ Convention, 1860

“ “ Treaty of Commerce, 1869.

Convention, 1871.

United States, Tientsin, 1858

“ “ Additional, 1869

Peking, 1880

Germany, Tientsin, 1861

“ “ Peking, 1880

Brisbane, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Great Britain, Netherlands

United States, Corea

TREATIES WITH COREA

TREATIES WITH SIAM

TREATIES WITH ANNAM

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA

CUSTOMS TARIFES

Chinese, Siamese, Korean

Legal.

Orders in Council for Government of H.R.M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877,

1878, 1881, 1884, 1884, 1886.

Rules of H.R.M. Supreme and other Courts

in China and Japan.

Tables of Consular Fees

Cost of Consular Services, Hongkong

Table of Hongkong Court Fees

Admiralty Rules

Foreign Jurisdiction Act

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

Chinese Passager Act

Trade Regulations

China, Customs Service, China

Customs and Harbour Regulations for the dif-

ferent ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.

Pilotage Regulations

HONGKONG—Charles of the Colony

Rules of Legislative Council

Port Regulations

“ “ &c. &c.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where

it is published, or to the following Agents—

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SWATOW—Messrs. Quigley & Co.

AMOY—Messrs. C. Gerard & Co.

FORMOSA—Messrs. C. Gerard & Co.

EOCHOW—Messrs. Hedges & Co.

NINGPO—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'pore.

SHANGHAI—Hall & Holt's Co-operative Co.

RIVER PORTS I—Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

NAGASAKI—Messrs. The C. & J. Trading Co.

KOREA—O'HARA, F. Walsh & Co.

YOKOHAMA—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MANILA—Messrs. D. Portor & Co.

SAIGON—Messrs. Scholten, Frere & Garsie.

HANOI—Mr. F. Mainfray.

HAI PHONG—Mr. G. Gaville.

BANGKOK—Messrs. Ramsay & Co.

SINGAPORE—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

PENANG—Messrs. Maynard & Co.

COLOMBO—Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson.

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LONDON—Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.

LONDON—Messrs. Bates, Head & Co.

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PARIS—Mr. L. H. Richy, 58, Rue Lafayette.

BERLIN—Mr. G. Hildebrand, 111, Alexander-

Strasse.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant's

Exchange.

NEW YORK—Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, January, 1883.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

ANNUAL SUPPLY OF

LAWN GRASS SEED,

AND

SWEET CORN

FOR IMMEDIATE SOWING.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individual names.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not added for a fixed period will be continued until correspondence.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 27, 1883.

We noted with no little satisfaction a statement in the Canton *Kuang-pao* in March, last, to the effect that the prisons of the Naou Hoi and Pun Yu Magistrates being overcrowded, they had established a new prison at the barracks near the North Gate for the accommodation of criminals sentenced to long-term terms of imprisonment. A new departure in Chinese prison life is the establishment within this building of a workshop to enable the prisoners to learn a handicraft and obtain the means of earning their subsistence. This is a distinct step in advance. Heretofore the prisoners had had to endure semi-starvation or rely on the alms of the charitable, which, when offered, did not always reach the most deserving. We do not know who suggested this departure from ironclad custom, whether it was one of the Magistrates or whether it came from a higher authority, but we hope that it will be persevered with, and that it may prove the first move towards a scheme of prison reform throughout the two Kwangs. His Excellency Ching-hung has recommended this to his superiors, he and his colleagues having been greatly impressed by the conduct of Chin Kit, who has presumably been watching the operations of local grain men, and has become desirous of being a whan king among his own people. He bought largely from local dealers, and shipped flour, grain, and groceries to Hongkong, Yokohama, and Shanghai, doing a large amount of business there.

Chin Kit has probably been watching the operations of local grain men, and has become desirous of being a whan king among his own people. He bought largely from local dealers, and shipped flour, grain, and groceries to Hongkong, Yokohama, and Shanghai, doing a large amount of business there.

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Chin

EXTRACTS.
ARE GOOD-NATURED PEOPLE UNINTERESTING?

A general thing, original people, people with wills and opinions—in other words, interesting people—are not, I am inclined to believe, of a very easy-going temper. The man who has a mind of his own usually wishes to live his own way, and is therefore not likely to be regarded as in any conspicuous degree pleasant. When it is said of a clergymen, "Oh, he is a very good man!" all church-going persons at once get an idea of very dry sermons. (For the converse of such a compliment as this all the words and consonants together are not equal to one off-handed induction.) The most interesting character in Milton's "Paradise Lost" is unquestionably the arch-fiend himself; and in the modern newspapers—epic poems being long out of date—no class of persons, unless it be political candidates, cut a greater figure than the criminals. There is no doubt of it, good nature and even a good character—which things, I comfort myself with hoping, are not exactly "the same"—do tend to grow somewhat monotonous and tiresome. Human nature is like an apple—all the more palatable for being a trifling tart. No husband and wife ever lived together in greater mutual affection than did Elia and his cousin Bridget, concerning whom we read, nevertheless, "We agree pretty well in our tastes and habits—so as 'with a difference.' We are generally in harmony, with occasional bickerings; as it should be among near relatives. Our sympathies are rather understood than expressed; and once, upon my dissembling a tempest in my voice, more kind than ordinary my cousin burst into tears, and complained that I wasastered." A little flavour of individuality and self-will is excellent for preventing insipidity. Thus I theorise. And why not? If a man is fond of his own ways and his own way, always "notional," often out of sorts, and never very amiable, why should he not shape his thoughts to fit the facts? All the while, however, I am conscious that I could find much to say on the other side. There used to be a funeral hymn (it may have gone out of vogue ere this) beginning, "Sister, thou wast mild and lovely," the word "lovely" being employed. I take it, in the old-fashioned dictionary sense of lovely, not in the new-fangled, boarding-school sense of beautiful; and I cannot help feeling that mildness, gentleness of spirit, is one of the traits which most people like to attribute to their friends, at least after they are dead. It would sound rather odd and incongruous—would it not?—to sing about the coffin, "Sister, thou wast irascible and interesting." And even in the case of the living, I must confess to a preference for an equal and obliging disposition, especially in a woman. I may be whimsical, but I have never seen many who affected me as uncomfortably sweet-tempered—*Atlantic Monthly*.

SOMNAMBULISTIC FREAKS.

Judging from the large areas of brain tissue given up to the generation of impulses which result in voluntary movements; it is rather surprising that these centres should not be more often the scene of activity while the rest of the great organ of mind is quiescent. The normal duty of these sections being to investigate voluntary muscular movements, when they act abnormally, as they do when partially awakened, the rest of the brain remaining in sleep, the result is to set in action muscles, or large groups of muscles. When those which move the extremities are set in action various and complicated movements, such as walking, climbing, riding, etc., are produced—sleep-walking results.

What form the movements of the somnambulist may take is governed to a great degree by impressions received by the subject, but to a greater degree, perhaps by some governing idea which has been awakened by whatever set the centre for movements in operation. Sleep-walkers differ markedly among themselves to the effect upon them of these two sets of conditions. Some can be influenced in any desired direction by suggestions conveyed by words, movements or sensations communicated by impressions made upon the sense of touch. Others disregard such impressions—the avenues of which seem to be closed—and are governed exclusively by some fixed idea. The previous knowledge of somnambulists as to localities has much to do with the remarkable feats they are known to have performed. In a strange locality, the walking on the ridge-pole of a house or along the brink of a precipice is not, by any means, as safe as some have believed. The occurrence, within the past year, of several fatal accidents to such sleepers proves that they have no magical power of finding safety wherever they encounter danger. This idea of the marvellous safety of sleep-walkers must be abandoned. If this is thoroughly understood, it is likely that better care will be taken to guard the safety of those known to be subjects of what must be considered a disease.

Although the actions of the sleep-walker seem to be to some degree at least under the control of the will, it is very apparent from the foregoing considerations that they are to be considered as almost entirely automatic. In ordinary dreams the will is without power to control even the imaginary acts of the dreamer. In somnambulism there are real muscular actions added to the ordinary dream. Hence it is that thefts or other unlawful acts may result from the abnormal condition, and the sleep-walker should not be held morally or criminally responsible for such occurrences. No one should be held responsible for an act of the imagination, a homicide dreamed to have been perpetrated for example. The real action of the somnambulist is of the same nature, so far as responsibility is concerned, as the popular freaks of the imagination which take place in an ordinary dream. This question has sometimes come before the courts, and wherever it has been clearly proven that the condition of somnambulism was present when the unlawful act was committed, the prisoner has been acquitted. It is possible, of course, for this, like any abnormal condition, to be simulated, but such instances must be extremely rare.

Some authors, especially those of an early date, have evidently clasped together as cases of somnambulism a number of distinctly different conditions. Some instances of masked epilepsy, for instance, have been improperly classified. The so-called "double consciousness" is of this variety; "it consists in the individual recollecting, during the paroxysm, circumstances which occurred in a former attack, though there was no remembrance of them during the interval." A number of such cases have been placed on record, and their close relationship to epilepsy is now beyond question. To true somnambulism there is no recollection of what has taken place during an attack, either in the walking condition or in subsequent attacks.

The somnambulist may remember the dream of which the sleep-walking was one incident. The following, from Bratia de Savarin's "Physiology of Taste," is an example: it was related by the prior of a convent, the witness to the occurrence: "Late one evening the somnambulist entered the prior's chamber; his eyes were open but fixed; the light of two lamps made no impression upon him; his features were contracted, and he carried a large knife in his hand. Going to the bed he appeared first to examine his youth and manhood—earth to earth. The last scene of all is the solitude of tidal creeks and jungles, amid whose silence its waters merge into the sea."

The Hugli is formed by the three most westerly of the deltaic spill-streams of the Ganges. The first, or most northerly, is the Bhagirathi, a very ancient river, which represents the original course of the Ganges down the Hugli through to the Bay of Bengal. A legend tells how a demon devoured sacred Ganga by swallowing it. The devotion was a geological one—a band of stiff, yellow clay which confined the Ganges to its ancient bed until a flood burst through the barrier.

satisfaction as he returned to his room, and it had lost its fixed look. The next day the prior asked the somnambulist of what he had dreamt the previous night. The latter answered that he had dreamt that his mother had been killed by the prior, and her ghost had appeared to him demanding vengeance; that at the sight of this he became so carried away by rage that he immediately ran to stab his mother's assassin; that shortly after he awoke, bathed in sweat and much pleased to find it only a dream. The learned author adds that in case the homicide had taken place as supposed, the assassin could not have been punished, as the murderer would have been, so far as he was concerned, an involuntary act.

Sir William Hamilton, with many authors, that in somnambulism there is often to be observed a manifestation of mental faculties of a higher order than those shown by the patient under ordinary conditions. This is probably true, for the portions of the brain which are in full action while the most of that organ is in slumber, undoubtedly are capable of a higher degree of activity than when all parts are alike awake.

In the so-called "mesmeric sleep," or hypnosis, the condition of the brain is doubtless very similar to that which is present in natural somnambulism. The intellectual departments seem, however, to be in a condition more nearly approaching that present when the whole brain is awake. It is most likely that there is some kind of disturbance when we read, nevertheless, "We agree pretty well in our tastes and habits—so as 'with a difference.' We are generally in harmony, with occasional bickerings; as it should be among near relatives. Our sympathies are rather understood than expressed; and once, upon my dissembling a tempest in my voice, more kind than ordinary my cousin burst into tears, and complained that I wasastered."

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

HONGKONG, 1st April, 1888.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS of Current Rates.

HONGKONG, 18th January, 1888.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

HONGKONG, 27th March, 1888.

THE LATEST ADVANCE IN LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

5-YEAR DIVIDEND POLICY.

THIS Policy secures the option of terminating his Insurance at the end of any 5 Year period, and receiving for his Policy a cash surrender value together with his share of accumulated surplus apportioned as a dividend. If death occur, the full amount of the Policy will be paid immediately on proof of death, together with a Mortuary Dividend of 50 per cent. of all premiums received during the 5 Year period in which death may happen.

Prospectus and full particulars may be had on application to

BILLEY DALRYMPLE & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG, 13th January, 1888.

P H E N I X F I R E O F F I C E

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS & BRAIK & Co.

Agents of the Phoenix Fire Office.

HONGKONG, 17th August, 1887.

THE CHINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PROD OF CAPITAL \$400,000

RESERVE FUND 650,000

CLAIMS PAID 625,000

BONUSES PAID 369,000

RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

JAS. B. COUGHTRELL, Secretary.

HONGKONG, 30th March, 1888.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

MARITIME DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG, 26th July, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

HONGKONG, 1st January, 1888.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

HAN HUP, Esq.

YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.

CHAI LOU CHOU, Esq.

Q. HOU CHUN, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HONGKONG, 14th March, 1881.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG, 18th July, 1887.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEGMESSEN & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG, 16th November, 1872.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY STEAM LAUNCH.

"MORNING STAR"

Rome Daily Star Ferry Boat between PEDDER'S WHARF and Tsim-Tsa-Tsui at the following hours:

7.30 A.M. 7.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M.

8.30 " 8.00 " 8.00 "

9.45 " 9.15 " 9.15 "

10.45 " 10.15 " 10.15 "

11.45 " 11.15 " 11.15 "

12.45 " 12.15 " 12.15 "

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11.45 " 11.15 " 11.15 "

12.45 " 12.15 " 12.15 "

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